

CHEMICAL AMPLIFYING TYPE POSITIVE RESIST COMPOSITION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a resist composition
5 suitable for lithography and the like, which acts by high energy
radioactive ray such as far ultraviolet ray (including excimer
laser and the like), electron beam, X ray or radiation light.

A lithography process using a resist composition has
usually been adopted in the minute processing of a semiconductor.
10 In the lithography, the resolution can be improved with a decrease
in wavelength of exposure light in principle as expressed by
the equation of Rayleigh's diffraction limit. A g-line with
a wavelength of 436 nm, an i-line with a wavelength of 365 nm,
and a KrF excimer laser with a wavelength of 248 nm have been
15 adopted as exposure light sources for lithography used in the
manufacture of a semiconductor. Thus, the wavelength has become
shorter year by year. An ArF excimer laser having a wavelength
of 193 nm and an electron beam are considered to be promising
as a next-generation exposure light source.

20 A lens used in an ArF excimer laser exposure machine or
an KrF excimer laser exposure machine has a shorter lifetime
as compared with lenses for conventional exposure light sources.
Accordingly, the shorter time required for exposure to ArF or
KrF excimer laser light is desirable. In a lithography process
25 using an electron beam, sensitivity of resist largely affects
the productivity. For this reason, it is necessary to enhance
the sensitivity of a resist for ArF excimer laser, KrF excimer
laser or an electron beam. Consequently, there has been used

a so-called chemical amplifying type resist, which utilizes the catalytic action of an acid generated by exposure and contains a resin having a group cleavable by the acid.

5 An object of the present invention is to provide a positive resist composition exhibiting higher resolution without impairing resist performances such as sensitivity.

10 Viewing the above aspect, the present inventors have conducted extensive studies on chemical amplifying type positive resist compositions, and have found that a chemical amplifying type positive resist composition comprising four types of components represented by (A) a resin becoming alkali-soluble due to the action of an acid, (B) an acid generating agent, (C) a basic compound, and (D) a polyvalent carboxylic acid ester can exhibit higher resolution without
15 impairing resist performance such as application ability and sensitivity. The present invention has been attained based on this finding.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 The present invention provides a chemical amplifying type positive resist composition comprising (A) a resin becoming alkali-soluble due to the action of an acid, (B) an acid generating agent, (C) a basic compound, and (D) a polyvalent carboxylic acid ester.

25

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

In the resist composition of the present invention, as (D) component, the polyvalent carboxylic acid ester, adipic

acid esters, sebacic acid esters, azelaic acid esters, maleic acid esters, citric acid esters, phthalic acid esters and the like may be exemplified.

To be more specific, examples of such esters include
5 di-n-hexyl adipate, n-hexyl-n-octyl adipate, di-n-octyl adipate, diisooctyl adipate, dicapryl adipate, di-2-ethylhexyl adipate, n-hexyl-n-decyl adipate, diisononyl adipate, n-octyl-n-decyl adipate, isooctylisodecyl adipate, di-n-decyl adipate, diisodecyl adipate, dibutyl sebacate, di-2-ethylhexyl
10 sebacate, di-2-ethylhexyl azelate, di-2-ethylhexyl dodecanate, di-2-ethylhexyl maleate, O-acetyl tributyl citrate, dimethyl phthalate, diethyl phthalate, di-n-butyl phthalate, di-n-octyl phthalate, di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate, diisooctyl phthalate, n-octyl-n-decyl phthalate, di-n-decyl phthalate, diisodecyl
15 phthalate, di-n-dodecyl phthalate, diisotridecyl phthalate, dicyclohexyl phthalate, butylbenzyl phthalate and di-2-ethylhexyl isophthalate.

Among the above, preferably used are di-n-hexyl adipate, n-hexyl-n-octyl adipate, di-2-ethylhexyl adipate,
20 n-hexyl-n-decyl adipate, di-n-octyl adipate, diisononyl adipate, n-octyl-n-decyl adipate, di-n-decyl adipate, di-2-ethylhexyl sebacate, di-2-ethylhexyl azelate, di-2-ethylhexyl maleate, O-acetyl tributyl citrate, di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate and the like. A mixture of two or
25 more types of the above esters may also be used.

The resist composition of the present invention comprises, in addition to (D) the polyvalent carboxylic acid ester, (A) an alkali-soluble resin or a resin capable of becoming

alkali-soluble as a binder component, and (B) an active compound that generates acid under exposure to radiation as a radiation-sensitive component, to utilize catalysis of the acid generated from the radiation-sensitive component in a radiation-exposed portion. In the chemical amplifying type positive resist, acid generated in the radiation-exposed portion diffuses during subsequent heat treatment (post exposure baking), deblocking protecting groups of the resin etc. and also re-producing acid to make the radiation-exposed portion alkali-soluble. The chemical amplifying type positive resist has two types. In one type, the binder resin is alkali-soluble, and the resist comprises, in addition to the binder component and a radiation-sensitive component, a dissolution inhibitor having a protecting group capable of being deblocked due to the action of an acid. The dissolution inhibitor itself has a capability of suppressing dissolution of the alkali-soluble binder resin, but becomes alkali-soluble once the protecting group is deblocked due to the action of an acid. In the other type, the binder resin has a protecting group capable of being deblocked due to the action of an acid. The binder resin itself is insoluble or hardly soluble in alkali, but becomes alkali-soluble once the protecting group is deblocked due to the action of an acid.

In the chemical amplifying type positive resist, as the binder resin that is alkali-soluble itself, an alkali-soluble resin having a phenol skeleton, an alkali-soluble resin having a (meta)acrylic acid ester skeleton with an alicyclic ring and a carboxyl group on the alcohol side of the ester or the like

may be used. Specific examples of such a resin include: polyvinyl phenol resins; polyisopropenylphenol resins; resins in which the hydroxyl group of such polyvinylphenol resins and polyisopropenylphenol resins has been partly alkyletherified; 5 copolymer resins of vinylphenol or isopropenylphenol and other polymeric unsaturated compounds; polymers of alicyclic esters of (meta)acrylic acid having a carboxyl group at the alicyclic ring; and copolymer resins of alicyclic esters of (meta)acrylic acid and (meta)acrylic acid.

10 When an alkali-soluble resin as described above itself is used as the binder component, a dissolution inhibitor is used. The dissolution inhibitor may be a phenolic compound of which a phenolic hydroxyl group is protected with a group having dissolution inhibiting capability against an alkaline developer 15 but deblocked due to the action of an acid. An example of the group deblocked due to the action of an acid is a tert-butoxycarbonyl group, which is to substitute for hydrogen of the phenolic hydroxyl group. Examples of the dissolution inhibitor include 2,2-bis(4-tert-butoxycarbonyloxyphenyl) 20 propane, bis(4-tert-butoxycarbonyloxyphenyl)sulfone and 3,5-bis(4-tert-butoxycarbonyloxyphenyl)-1,1,3-trimethylindan.

25 When a resin that is insoluble or hardly soluble itself in alkali but becomes alkali-soluble once the protecting group is deblocked due to the action of an acid is used as the binder component, the binder resin may be a resin obtainable by introducing a protecting group capable of being deblocked due to the action of an acid in an alkali-soluble resin, such as

a resin having a phenol skeleton or a resin having a (meta) acrylic acid skeleton as described above.

Examples of the group having dissolution inhibiting capability against an alkali developer but unstable against acid include: tert-butyl; groups with quaternary carbon bound to oxygen atoms, such as, tert-butoxycarbonyl, and tert-butoxy carbonylmethyl; acetal groups such as tetrahydro-2-pyranyl, tetrahydro-2-furyl, 1-ethoxyethyl, 1-(2-methylpropoxy)ethyl, 1-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl, 1-(2-acetoxyethoxy)ethyl, 1-[2-(1-adamantyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl and 1-[2-(1-adamantanecarbonyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl; and residues of non-aromatic cyclic compounds such as 3-oxocyclohexyl, 4-methyltetrahydro-2-pyrrone-4-yl (derived from mevalonic lactone), 2-methyl-2-adamantyl and 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl.

The group as described above substitutes for hydrogen of the phenolic hydroxyl group or carboxyl group. The protecting group can be introduced into the alkali-soluble resin having a phenolic hydroxyl group or a carboxyl group by known reaction for introduction of a protecting group. Alternatively, the resin may be obtained by copolymerization using an unsaturated compound having such a group as a monomer.

The component (A) according to the present invention preferably has at least one type of polymerization unit selected from those derived from monomers having an adamantane group. For example, the component (A) has a polymerization unit derived from (meta) acrylic acid 2-methyl-2-adamantyl or (meta) acrylic acid 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl is preferred.

More preferably, as component (A) according to the present

invention, a resin having a polymerization unit derived from hydroxystyrene and a polymerization unit derived from (meta)acrylic acid 2-methyl-2-adamantyl or (meta)acrylic acid 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl is used.

5 The acid-generating agent (B), another component of the present invention, may be a substance which is decomposed to generate an acid by applying a radiation such as a light, an electron beam or the like on the substance itself or on a resist composition containing the substance.

10 Such acid generating agents, for example, include onium salt compounds, organo-halogen compound of triazine type, sulfone compounds, compounds having diazomethanesulfonyl skeleton, sulfonate compounds, and the like, and onium salt compounds, organo-halogen compound of triazine type, sulfone
15 compounds and sulfonate compounds are preferred.

Specific examples thereof include:

diphenyliodonium trifluoromethanesulfonate,
4-methoxyphenylphenyliodonium hexafluoroantimonate,
4-methoxyphenylphenyliodonium trifluoromethanesulfonate,
20 bis(4-tert-butylphenyl)iodonium tetrafluoroborate,
bis(4-tert-butylphenyl)iodonium hexafluorophosphate,
bis(4-tert-butylphenyl)iodonium hexafluoroantimonate,
bis(4-tert-butylphenyl)iodonium trifluoromethanesulfonate,
triphenylsulfonium hexafluorophosphate,
25 triphenylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate,
triphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonate,
4-methoxyphenyldiphenylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate,
4-methoxyphenyldiphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonate,

- p-tolyldiphenylsulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonate,
p-tolyldiphenylsulfonium perfluorobutanesulfonate,
p-tolyldiphenylsulfonium perfluorooctanesulfonate,
2,4,6-trimethylphenyldiphenylsulfonium
5 trifluoromethanesulfonate,
4-tert-butylphenyldiphenylsulfonium
trifluoromethanesulfonate,
4-phenylthiophenyldiphenylsulfonium hexafluorophosphate,
4-phenylthiophenyldiphenylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate,
10 1-(2-naphthoylmethyl)thiolanium hexafluoroantimonate,
1-(2-naphthoylmethyl)thiolanium trifluoromethanesulfonate,
4-hydroxy-1-naphthyldimethylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate,
4-hydroxy-1-naphthyldimethylsulfonium
trifluoromethanesulfonate,
15 cyclohexylmethyl(2-oxocyclohexyl)sulfonium
trifluoromethanesulfonate,
cyclohexylmethyl(2-oxocyclohexyl)sulfonium
perfluorobutanesulfonate,
cyclohexylmethyl(2-oxocyclohexyl)sulfonium
20 perfluorooctanesulfonate,
2-methyl-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-1,3,5-triazine,
2,4,6-tris(trichloromethyl)-1,3,5-triazine,
2-phenyl-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-1,3,5-triazine,
2-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-1,3,5-triazine,
25 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-1,3,5-triazine,
2-(4-methoxy-1-naphthyl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-1,3,5-triazine,
2-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxolane-5-yl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-1
,3,5-triazine,

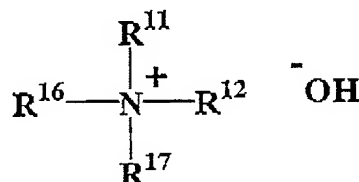
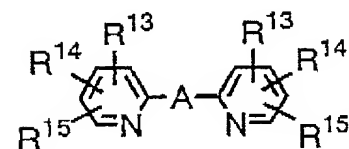
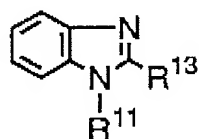
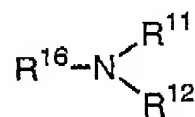
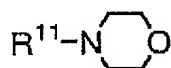
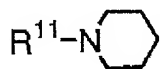
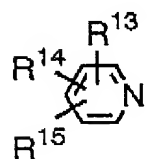
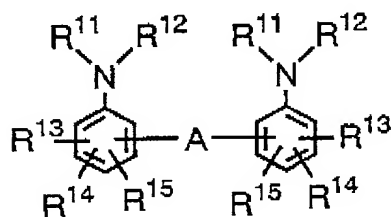
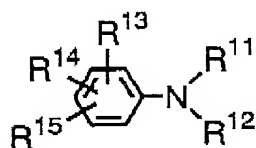
- 2-(4-methoxystyryl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-1,3,5-triazine,
2-(3,4,5-trimethoxystyryl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-1,3,5-triazine,
2-(3,4-dimethoxystyryl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-1,3,5-triazine,
2-(2,4-dimethoxystyryl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-1,3,5-triazine,
5 2-(2-methoxystyryl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-1,3,5-triazine,
2-(4-butoxystyryl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-1,3,5-triazine,
2-(4-pentyloxystyryl)-4,6-bis(trichloromethyl)-1,3,5-triazine,
diphenyl disulfone,
di-p-tolyl disulfone,
10 bis(phenylsulfonyl)diazomethane,
bis(4-chlorophenylsulfonyl)diazomethane,
bis(p-tolylsulfonyl)diazomethane,
bis(4-tert-butylphenylsulfonyl)diazomethane,
bis(2,4-xylylsulfonyl)diazomethane,
15 bis(cyclohexylsulfonyl)diazomethane,
(benzoyl)(phenylsulfonyl)diazomethane,
1-benzoyl-1-phenylmethyl p-toluenesulfonate (so-called
benzointosylate),
2-benzoyl-2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl p-toluenesulfonate
20 (so-called α -methylolbenzointosylate),
1,2,3-benzenetriyl trimethanesulfonate,
2,6-dinitrobenzyl p-toluenesulfonate,
2-nitrobenzyl p-toluenesulfonate,
4-nitrobenzyl p-toluenesulfonate,
25 N-(phenylsulfonyloxy)succinimide,
N-(trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy)succinimide,
N-(trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy)phthalimide,
N-(trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy)-5-norbornene-2,3-dicarboxyimide,

N-(trifluoromethylsulfonyloxy)naphthalimide,

N-(10-camphorsulfonyloxy)naphthalimide, and the like.

The chemical amplifying type resist composition of the present invention further comprises (C) basic compounds,

- 5 especially basic nitrogen-containing organic compounds such as amines as quenchers. Concrete examples of the basic compounds to be used as quenchers include the ones represented by the following formulae:



- 10 wherein R^{11} , R^{12} and R^{17} represent, independently each other,

hydrogen, cycloalkyl, aryl or alkyl which may be optionally substituted with a hydroxyl, amino which may be optionally substituted with alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or alkoxy having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; R^{13} , R^{14} and R^{15} , which are same or different from each other, represent hydrogen, cycloalkyl, aryl, alkoxy or alkyl which may be optionally substituted with a hydroxyl, amino which may be optionally substituted with alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or alkoxy having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; R^{16} represents cycloalkyl or alkyl which may be optionally substituted with a hydroxyl, amino which may be optionally substituted with alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or alkoxy having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; A represents alkylene, carbonyl, imino, sulfide or disulfide. The alkyl represented by R^{11} to R^{17} and alkoxy represented by R^{13} to R^{15} may have about 1 to 6 carbon atoms. The cycloalkyl represented by R^{11} to R^{17} may have about 5 to 10 carbon atoms and the aryl represented by R^{11} to R^{15} and R^{17} may have about 6 to 10 carbon atoms. The alkylene represented by A may have about 1 to 6 carbon atoms and may be straight-chained or branched.

The resist composition of the present invention preferably contains the acid-generating agent in an amount of 0.1 to 20 parts by weight and a polyvalent carboxylic acid ester in an amount of 0.1 to 10 parts by weight, more preferably 0.2 to 3 parts by weight, per 100 parts by weight of the resin becoming alkali-soluble due to the action of an acid.

It is also preferred that the basic compound contained in an amount of 0.001 to 1 parts by weight, more preferably 0.01 to 1 parts by weight, per 100 parts by weight of the resin

becoming alkali-soluble due to the action of an acid.

The composition may also contain, if required, a small amount of various additives such as sensitizers, dissolution inhibitors, resins other than the above resin, surfactants, stabilizers, and dyes so far as the objects of the present invention is not impaired.

The resist composition of the present invention generally becomes a resist solution in the state in which the above-described components are dissolved in a solvent to be applied on a substrate such as a silicon wafer. The solvent herein used may be one which dissolves each component, has an appropriate drying rate, and provides a uniform and smooth coating after evaporation of the solvent, and can be one which is generally used in this field.

Examples thereof include glycol ether esters such as ethylcellosolve acetate, methylcellosolve acetate, and propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate; esters such as ethyl lactate, butyl acetate, amyl acetate, and ethyl pyruvate; ketones such as acetone, methyl isobutyl ketone, 2-heptanone, and cyclohexanone; and cyclic esters such as γ -butyrolactone. These solvents can be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

The resist film applied on a substrate, and dried is subjected to an exposure treatment for patterning. Then, after a heat-treatment for promoting a protecting deblocking reaction, development by an alkali developer is conducted. The alkali developer herein used can be various kinds of alkaline aqueous solutions used in this field. In general, an aqueous solution

of tetramethylammoniumhydroxide or
(2-hydroxyethyl)trimethylammoniumhydroxide (so-called
colline) is often used.

The present invention will be described in more detail
by way of examples, which should not be construed as limiting
the scope of the present invention. All "%" and parts for
representing content or used amount in examples are by weight
unless otherwise stated. The weight-average molecular weight
(Mw) or degree of dispersion (Mw/Mn) is a value determined from
gel permeation chromatography using polystyrene as a reference
standard.

Synthesis example (1a)

Synthesis of copolymer of 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl methacrylate and
p-acetoxystyrene (20:80)

Into a flask was charged 39.7 g (0.16 mol) of
2-ethyl-2-adamantyl methacrylate, 103.8 g (0.64 mol) of
p-acetoxystyrene and 265 g of isopropanol and the atmosphere
was purged with nitrogen. The resultant solution was heated
to 75°C. Into this solution, 11.05 g (0.048 mol) of dimethyl
2,2'-azobis(2-methylpropionate) dissolved in 22.11 g of
isopropanol was added dropwise. The mixture was kept for about
0.3 hours at 75°C and for about 12 hours under reflux. Then,
the mixture was diluted with acetone, and charged into methanol
to precipitate a crystal which was removed by filtration. The
crude crystal of the copolymer of 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl
methacrylate and p-acetoxystyrene was obtained in an amount
of 250 g.

Synthesis example (1b)

Synthesis of copolymer of 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl methacrylate and p-hydroxystyrene (20:80)

5 Into a flask was charged 250 g of the crude crystal of the copolymer of 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl methacrylate and p-acetoxystyrene (20:80) obtained in (1a), 10.3 g (0.084 mol) of 4-dimethylaminopyridine and 202 g methanol. The resultant solution was kept for 20 hours under reflux. After cooling, 10 the solution was neutralized with 7.6 g (0.126 mol) of glacial acetic acid, and charged into water to precipitate a crystal which was removed by filtration. Then, the crystal was dissolved in acetone, and charged into water to precipitate a crystal which was removed by filtration. This operation was repeated 15 three times in total, then, the resulted crystal was dried. The crystal of the copolymer of 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl methacrylate and p-hydroxystyrene was obtained in an amount of 95.9 g. The resin had a weight-average molecular weight of about 8600 and a degree of dispersion of 1.65 (GPC method: in 20 terms of polystyrene), and revealed a copolymerization ratio of about 20:80 measured by a nuclear magnetic resonance (^{13}C -NMR) spectrometer. This resin is called Resin A.

Synthesis example (2a)

25 Synthesis of copolymer of 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl methacrylate and p-acetoxystyrene (30:70)

 Into a flask was charged 59.6 g (0.24 mol) of 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl methacrylate, 90.8 g (0.56 mol) of

p-acetoxystyrene and 279 g of isopropanol and the atmosphere was purged with nitrogen. Then, the solution was heated to 75°C. Into this solution, 11.05 g (0.048 mol) of dimethyl 2,2'-azobis(2-methylpropionate) dissolved in 22.11 g of isopropanol was added dropwise. The mixture was kept for about 0.3 hours at 75°C and for about 12 hours under reflux, then, diluted with acetone, and charged into methanol to precipitate a crystal which was removed by filtration. The crude crystal of the copolymer of 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl methacrylate and p-acetoxystyrene was obtained in an amount of 250 g.

Synthesis example (2b)

Synthesis of copolymer of 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl methacrylate and p-hydroxystyrene (30:70)

Into a flask was charged 250 g of the crude crystal of the copolymer of 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl methacrylate and p-acetoxystyrene (30:70) obtained in (2a), 10.8 g (0.088 mol) of 4-dimethylaminopyridine and 239 g methanol. Then, the solution was kept for 20 hours under reflux. After cooling, the solution was neutralized with 8.0 g (0.133 mol) of glacial acetic acid, and charged into water to precipitate a crystal which was removed by filtration. Then, the crystal was dissolved in acetone, and charged into water to precipitate a crystal which was removed by filtration. This operation was repeated three times in total, then, the resulted crystal was dried. The crystal of the copolymer of 2-ethyl-2-adamantyl methacrylate and p-hydroxystyrene was obtained in an amount of 102.8 g. The resin had a weight-average molecular weight

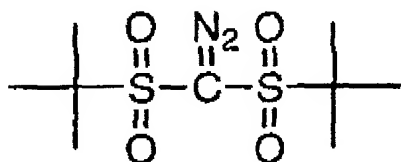
of about 8200 and a degree of dispersion of 1.68 (GPC method: in terms of polystyrene), and revealed a copolymerization ratio of about 30:70 measured by a nuclear magnetic resonance (^{13}C -NMR) spectrometer. This resin is called Resin B.

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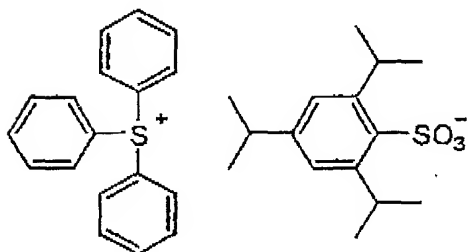
Examples and Comparative Example

Resin A and Resin B was mixed at a ratio of 1:1 to give a resin, and this resin was mixed with acid generating agents of the following formulae (III) and (IV), quencher and solvent in a formulation shown below to provide a solution. This solution was further filtrated through a fluorine resin filter having a pore diameter of 0.2 μm to prepare a resist solution.

10



(III)



(IV)

15

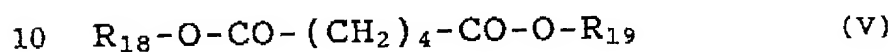
Resin mixture		13.5 parts
Acid generating agent	acid generating agent (III)	0.45 parts
	acid generating agent (IV)	0.45 parts
Quencher	diisopropylaniline	0.055 parts
Solvent	propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	90 parts

To this resist solution was added a polyvalent carboxylic acid ester shown in Table 1 in an amount shown in Table 1 as % by weight based on solid content of the resin.

Table 1

Example No.		Amount (%)
comparative 1	di-n-alkyl adipate	1.0
comparative 2	di-2-ethylhexyl adipate	1.0
comparative 3	diisononyl adipate	1.0
comparative 4	di-2-ethylhexyl sebacate	1.0
comparative 5	di-2-ethylhexyl azelate	1.0
comparative 6	O-acetyl tributyl citrate	1.0
comparative 7	di-2-ethylhexyl maleate	1.0
comparative 8	di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate	1.0
comparative 9	di-2-alkyl adipate	2.2
Comparative example 1	Not added	
Comparative example 2	Not added	

Di-n-alkyl adipate (Tokyo Kasei Kogyo Co., Ltd) is a mixture of compounds represented by formula (V) below.



where R_{18} and R_{19} are independently alkyl groups having 6, 8, or 10 carbons.

For Examples 1-8 and Comparative example 1

On a silicon wafer, an anti-reflection film ["DUV-42" manufactured by Nissan Chemical Industries. Ltd.] was applied under pre-bake conditions of 215°C and 60 seconds to give a thickness of 0.06 μm . Then, each resist solution was spin-coated on this, followed by pre-baking on a proximity hot plate under conditions of 110°C and 60 seconds to form a resist film having a thickness of 0.42 μm for Examples 1-8 and Comparative example 1 or a thickness of 0.35 μm for Examples 9 and Comparative example 2.

For Examples 1-8 and Comparative example 1, a wafer carrying thus formed resist film was exposed using a KrF excimer stepper ["NSR S203B" manufactured by Nikon Corp., NA=0.68, σ =0.85, 2/3 annular illumination exposure] via masks having various forms and dimensions.

For Example 9 and Comparative example 2, a wafer carrying thus formed resist film was exposed using an electron beam direct drawing exposure apparatus (HL-800D, manufactured by HITACHI, acceleration voltage: 500kV).

Then, PEB was conducted under conditions of 130°C and 60 seconds on a hot plate, further, paddle development was conducted for 60 seconds with a 2.38% tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide aqueous solution. Patterns after development were observed by a scanning electron microscope, and sensitivity, resolution and presence of scum were checked as described below. Results are shown in Table 2.

Effective sensitivity: This was indicated by exposure amount at which 0.15 μm line and space pattern was 1:1.

Resolution: This was indicated by the minimum dimension of line and space pattern separating at exposure of effective sensitivity.

5 Table 2

Example No.	Effective sensitivity	Resolution
comparative 1	44 mJ/cm ²	0.12
comparative 2	41 mJ/cm ²	0.12
comparative 3	41 mJ/cm ²	0.12
comparative 4	40 mJ/cm ²	0.12
comparative 5	40 mJ/cm ²	0.12
comparative 6	40 mJ/cm ²	0.12
comparative 7	41 mJ/cm ²	0.12
comparative 8	42 mJ/cm ²	0.12
comparative 9	34 μ C/cm ²	0.05
Comparative example 1	40 mJ/cm ²	0.13
Comparative example 2	34 μ C/cm ²	0.13

10 The chemical amplifying positive resist composition of the present invention exhibits higher resolution without impairing resist performance such as application ability and sensitivity. Therefore, the composition is suitable for lithography using radiation such as KrF and ArF excimer laser light and electron beams. By this application, fine resist patterns can be formed with high precision.